

Utah

LABOR MARKET REPORT

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- Utah's nonagricultural employment has increased by 28,400 since September 1988.
- At 703,300 in September, Utah's nonfarm employment has exceeded 700,000 for the first time.
- In September, as in August, unemployed comprised 4.2 percent of Utah's labor force.
- Service-producing jobs comprise 87 percent of the new non-agricultural jobs created in Utah since September 1988.
- Employment growth of Utah's manufacturing industry has slipped from July's 3.3 percent (year-over) to September's 2.8 percent.
- For the first time in over a year, employment in the mining industry is showing a year-over increase, but it's only 100 jobs.

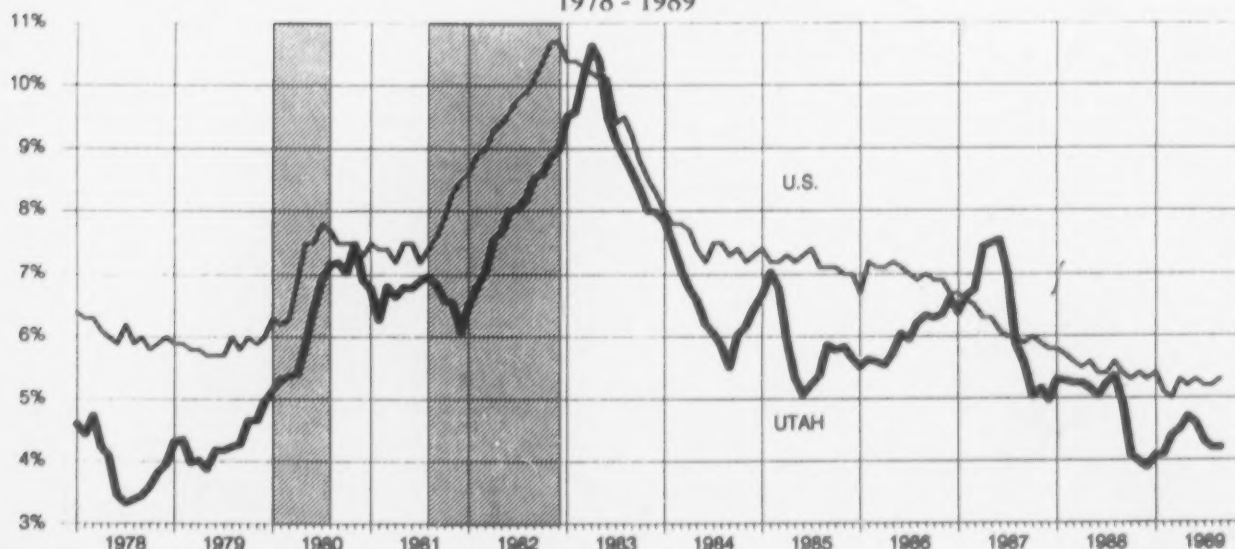
A MILESTONE: 700,000 NONFARM JOBS

For the first time, Utah's total nonfarm employment exceeded 700,000 jobs. At 703,300, September's employment figure was 28,400 (4.2 percent) greater than that reported one year ago. This increase represents a continuation of consistent employment growth, averaging at a 4.1 percent year-over rate for the past 13 months. As illustrated in

In this issue:

- Feature Article: Mass Layoff Statistics Program.
- U.S. Consumer Price Index -- Updated historical table.
- Average Annual Wage in Nonfarm Industries, Utah and U.S., 1987 and 1988; page 7.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
UTAH AND UNITED STATES
1978 - 1989



Shaded areas represent U.S. recessions.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security.

UTAH DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY



Graph A, Utah's total nonfarm employment has grown markedly since the 1986-1987 recession.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE LEVELS OFF

After falling sharply from May to July, Utah's unemployment rate leveled off at 4.2 percent in August and September. This economic indicator appears to have returned to its customary track -- approximately parallel to, and a point below, the U.S. rate (which was 5.2 percent in July and August and 5.3 percent in September). The number of unemployed Utahns was roughly 31,000 in September, 12 percent fewer than one year ago.

GOODS-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES

Newly available employment data by industry for the first quarter of 1989 prompted minor revisions to some of the current employment estimates. Specifically, the number of mining jobs reported in the first quarter was 400 more than estimated. Consequently, September's year-over employment estimate for mining increased by 100 jobs -- resulting in the first mining employment increase since July 1988. This turnaround is primarily attributable to small employment increases by several coal mining companies that have obtained new or expanded contracts to produce coal.

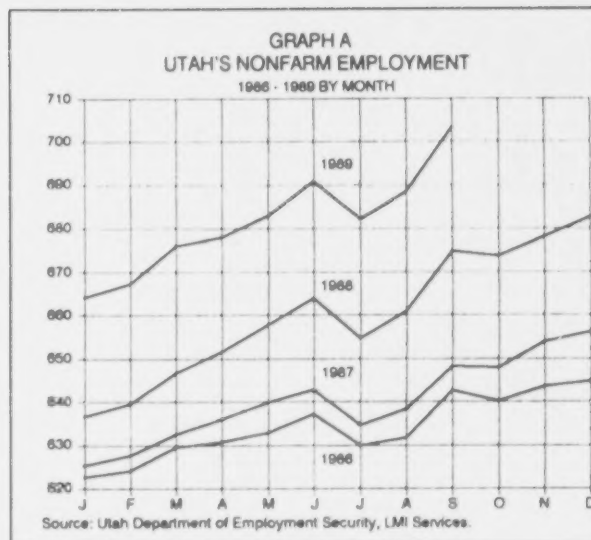
As of September, construction employment, which is closely watched as an economic indicator, was a scant 800 jobs, only 2.8 percent ahead of last year's dismal record. Nevertheless, after years of employment declines, the trend is now at least headed in the right direction. Revision of August's forecast for this industry resulted in 300 additional jobs.

In the past two months, year-over employment growth in Utah's manufacturing industry slipped from 3.3 percent in July to 2.8 percent in September. Cutbacks in aerospace equipment manufacturing jobs were primarily responsible for this change. As a result, growth in durable goods manufacturing jobs slowed to 1.3 percent. Nondurable goods manufacturing continues to grow rapidly on most fronts, increasing by 1,900 jobs (5.6 percent) from one year ago.

SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES

Service-producing industries continue to dominate Utah's job-creation statistics. Of the 28,400 jobs created during the past twelve months, 24,700 (87 percent) were in service-producing industries. This represents a 4.6 percent year-over growth in service-producing jobs, as compared to a 2.7 percent growth in goods-producing jobs during the same period.

Of Utah's five major service-producing industries, the services sector continues to be the largest (providing 173,000



jobs) and the fastest growing (increasing 7.3 percent). The number of new job opportunities in the services sector totaled 11,800, half of which occurred in business services. Within business services, this job growth was focused in help-supply and telemarketing segments. Also achieving noteworthy employment gains were educational services, nonprofit membership organizations, and personal services and amusements.

The trade industry (wholesale and retail trade) continued to grow rapidly, employing 8,500 more people than a year ago. Of the several facets within this industry, only building material stores experienced no employment increases. Because, in part, of the occasional opening of new stores, department and variety store jobs continued to increase most rapidly.

The revision to total employment in government also increased as final first-quarter 1989 data were included. The number of local government jobs, primarily in education, and federal government positions, mainly in defense, was slightly more than previously estimated.

In contrast, employment in transportation, communication, and public utilities increased more slowly than anticipated -- by only 500 jobs during the past year. All of this growth occurred in trucking and air transportation activities. The number of railroad and communication and utilities jobs continued to be slightly fewer than a year ago. Each segment reported a decrease of 100 positions.

Similarly, Utah's finance, insurance, and real estate's employment was down by 100 jobs since September of 1988.

Kenneth E. Jensen
Labor Market Economist

TABLE 1. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE IN UTAH

	Sept. 1989(f)	Sept. 1988	% Change	Aug. 1989(p)	Aug. 1988	% Change	July 1989(r)	July 1988	% Change
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	797,800	777,200	2.7	792,000	770,300	2.8	790,700	761,000	3.9
Employed Persons	766,800	741,900	3.4	760,700	731,000	4.1	758,200	723,500	4.8
Unemployed	31,000	35,200	-11.9	31,400	39,200	-19.9	32,500	37,600	-13.6
Percent of Labor Force	3.9	4.5	—	4.0	5.1	—	4.1	4.9	—
Percent of Labor Force Seasonally Adjusted	4.2	4.9	—	4.2	5.4	—	4.3	5.2	—
U.S. Unemployment Rate (Seasonally Adjusted)	5.3	5.4	—	5.2	5.6	—	5.2	5.4	—

f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 2. NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL JOBS, BY INDUSTRY, IN UTAH
(Numbers in Thousands)

	Sept. 1989(f)	Sept. 1988	% Change	Aug. 1989(p)	Aug. 1988	% Change	July 1989(r)	July 1988	% Change
Total	703.3	674.9	4.2	688.5	660.6	4.2	682.2	654.1	4.3
Mining	8.2	8.1	1.2	8.0	8.0	0.0	7.9	8.2	-3.7
Metal Mining	2.8	2.7	3.7	2.9	2.8	3.6	2.8	2.8	0.0
Bituminous Coal Mining	2.7	2.5	8.0	2.5	2.4	4.2	2.5	2.6	-3.8
Other Mining & Quarrying	2.7	2.9	-6.9	2.6	2.8	-7.1	2.6	2.8	-7.1
Contract Construction	29.0	28.2	2.8	28.3	27.5	2.9	27.7	26.9	3.0
Manufacturing	104.3	101.5	2.8	103.6	100.6	3.0	103.0	99.7	3.3
Durable Goods	68.7	67.8	1.3	68.6	67.5	1.6	68.4	66.9	2.2
Primary Metals	5.8	5.3	9.4	6.0	5.3	13.2	6.0	5.2	15.4
Fabricated Metals, Machinery & Computers	17.1	17.3	-1.2	17.0	17.2	-1.2	16.9	17.1	-1.2
Electronic & Elec. Equipment Exc. Computers	9.4	9.2	2.2	9.2	9.0	2.2	9.1	8.9	2.2
Transportation Equipment	16.0	16.6	-3.6	16.0	16.6	-3.6	16.2	16.5	-1.8
Other Durable Goods	20.4	19.4	5.2	20.4	19.4	5.2	20.2	19.2	5.2
Non-Durable Goods	35.6	33.7	5.6	35.0	33.1	5.7	34.6	32.8	5.5
Food & Kindred Products	12.1	11.5	5.2	11.8	11.2	5.4	11.6	11.1	4.5
Textile & Apparel Products	6.3	6.2	1.6	6.2	6.1	1.6	6.2	6.2	0.0
Chemical & Petroleum Products	4.7	4.3	9.3	4.6	4.2	9.5	4.5	4.2	7.1
Other Non-Durable Goods	12.5	11.7	6.8	12.4	11.6	6.9	12.3	11.3	8.8
Transportation, Communications, Public Utilities	41.2	40.7	1.2	40.9	40.4	1.2	40.7	40.0	1.8
Railroad Transportation	2.7	2.8	-3.6	2.7	2.8	-3.6	2.7	2.8	-3.6
Other Transportation	24.0	23.3	3.0	23.7	23.0	3.0	23.5	22.6	4.0
Comm., & Elect., Gas & Pipeline	14.5	14.6	-0.7	14.5	14.6	-0.7	14.5	14.6	-0.7
Trade	169.0	160.6	5.3	167.4	159.0	5.3	165.6	156.6	5.7
Wholesale Trade	38.1	36.0	5.8	38.1	36.0	5.8	38.0	35.8	6.1
Retail Trade	130.9	124.5	5.1	129.3	123.0	5.1	127.6	120.8	5.6
Building Materials	5.0	5.1	-2.0	5.1	5.2	-1.9	5.1	5.2	-1.9
Food Stores	23.6	22.5	4.9	23.5	22.4	4.9	23.3	22.1	5.4
Automotive Dealers & Service Stations	16.0	14.9	7.4	16.1	15.0	7.3	15.8	14.8	6.8
Eating & Drinking Places	42.7	40.9	4.4	42.0	40.2	4.5	41.5	39.9	4.0
Other Retail	43.6	41.1	6.1	42.6	40.2	6.0	41.9	38.8	8.0
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	33.2	33.3	-0.3	33.4	33.5	-0.3	33.4	33.4	0.0
Services	172.9	161.1	7.3	169.4	157.8	7.4	167.2	155.9	7.2
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	11.4	10.8	5.6	11.7	11.1	5.4	11.7	11.0	6.4
Personal Services & Amusements	18.3	16.9	8.3	17.5	16.2	8.0	16.6	15.1	9.9
Business Services	48.7	42.8	13.8	48.7	42.8	13.8	47.5	42.3	12.3
Medical & Other Health Services	43.0	41.7	3.1	42.9	41.6	3.1	42.9	41.5	3.4
Educational Services & Nonprofit Organ.	37.7	35.2	7.1	34.4	32.2	6.8	34.3	32.1	6.9
Legal & Miscellaneous Services	12.1	11.6	4.3	12.2	11.7	4.3	12.2	11.7	4.3
Agricultural Services	2.0	2.1	-4.8	2.0	2.2	-9.1	2.0	2.2	-9.1
Government	145.5	141.5	2.8	137.5	133.8	2.8	136.7	133.4	2.5
Federal Government	40.0	39.3	1.8	40.0	39.3	1.8	40.1	39.4	1.8
U.S. Federal Defense	22.0	21.3	3.3	22.0	21.3	3.3	22.0	21.4	2.8
Other Federal Government	18.0	18.0	0.0	18.0	18.0	0.0	18.1	18.0	0.6
State Government	38.2	36.5	4.7	38.2	36.5	4.7	38.2	36.4	4.9
State Education	19.5	18.7	4.3	19.4	18.6	4.3	19.5	18.7	4.3
Other State Government	18.7	17.8	5.1	18.8	17.9	5.0	18.7	17.7	5.6
Local Government	67.3	65.7	2.4	59.3	58.0	2.2	58.4	57.6	1.4
Local Education	42.4	41.0	3.4	33.7	32.6	3.4	32.7	32.1	1.9
Other Local Government	24.9	24.7	0.8	25.6	25.4	0.8	25.7	25.5	0.8
Labor—Management Disputes	0	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	—

Note: Labor disputes are added into civilian labor force totals, but are excluded from nonagricultural payroll job totals.

f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 3. EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF UTAH'S POPULATION, AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS BY INDUSTRY
(Numbers in Thousands, Seasonally Adjusted)

	Sept. 1989 (f)	Sept. 1988	% Change	Aug. 1989 (p)	July 1989 (r)	June 1989	May 1989	Apr. 1989	Mar. 1989	Feb. 1989	Jan. 1989
TOTAL POPULATION ¹	1,722.0	1,698.0	1.4	1,720.0	1,718.0	1,716.0	1,714.0	1,712.0	1,710.0	1,708.0	1,706.0
Civilian Noninstitutional Population 16 Years & Older ¹	1,114.1	1,098.6	1.4	1,112.8	1,111.5	1,110.2	1,108.9	1,107.6	1,106.4	1,105.1	1,103.8
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	787.9	767.8	2.6	788.1	780.4	776.6	769.9	773.2	778.3	777.6	781.9
Participation Rate	70.7	69.9	—	70.8	70.2	69.9	69.4	69.8	70.2	70.4	70.8
TOTAL EMPLOYED PERSONS ²	754.9	730.3	3.4	755.0	747.0	740.8	734.1	738.5	741.8	745.8	750.1
Employment Ratio ³	67.8	66.5	—	67.8	67.2	66.7	66.2	66.7	67.0	67.5	68.0
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	33.0	37.5	-12.0	33.1	33.4	35.8	35.8	34.7	34.5	31.8	31.8
Unemployment Rate	4.2	4.9	—	4.2	4.3	4.6	4.7	4.5	4.4	4.1	4.1
NOT IN THE LABOR FORCE	326.2	330.8	-1.4	324.7	331.1	333.6	339.0	334.4	330.1	327.5	321.9
NONAGRICULTURAL JOB INDEX ⁴	144.7	137.5	5.2	141.6	140.3	141.8	140.8	139.7	138.9	138.6	138.2
NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS ⁵	696.7	668.5	4.2	689.8	687.2	689.4	684.5	679.1	675.3	673.7	671.9
Mining	8.2	8.1	1.2	8.2	8.4	7.9	7.8	7.7	7.5	7.5	7.8
Contract Construction	25.8	25.1	2.8	25.4	25.6	25.6	25.4	25.3	24.7	24.6	24.9
Manufacturing	103.3	100.5	2.8	102.7	102.8	102.5	101.9	101.4	101.2	102.5	102.1
Durable Goods	68.1	67.2	1.3	67.9	68.0	68.4	67.9	67.7	67.7	68.6	68.2
Nondurable Goods	35.1	33.2	5.6	34.8	34.7	34.0	34.0	33.7	33.5	33.8	33.9
Trans., Comm., & Pub. Util.	40.8	40.3	1.2	40.3	40.5	40.4	39.8	39.4	39.6	40.2	40.1
Trade	167.7	159.2	5.3	166.2	165.6	164.3	163.1	162.8	161.7	160.4	159.6
Wholesale	37.8	35.7	5.8	37.7	37.6	37.7	37.3	37.3	37.3	36.3	36.2
Retail	129.9	123.6	5.1	128.6	128.0	126.7	125.8	125.5	124.4	124.0	123.4
Finance, Ins., & Real Est.	33.1	33.2	-0.3	33.2	33.3	33.1	33.3	33.2	33.2	33.1	33.3
Services	170.5	158.9	7.3	169.8	168.1	167.8	166.4	163.2	162.4	160.9	159.6
Government	147.4	143.3	2.9	144.0	143.0	147.8	146.8	146.0	145.0	144.5	144.6
Federal	39.8	39.1	1.8	39.6	39.6	39.5	40.2	40.2	39.9	39.7	39.9
State	40.3	38.5	4.7	40.9	41.0	40.6	39.9	39.5	38.8	38.8	38.9
Local	67.2	65.6	2.4	63.5	62.5	67.7	66.7	66.3	66.3	66.0	65.8

¹ Figures represent estimated trends; they are not seasonally adjusted.

² Includes individual nonagricultural proprietors, unpaid family workers, and employees of private households.

³ Represents the employed portion of the population, 16 years and older, by place of residence.

⁴ Base year 1977 = 100.

⁵ Includes full- and part-time jobs, including multiple jobs held by the same person, by place of work.

f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 4. DISTRIBUTION OF NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT BY SEX, AND PRODUCTION WORKERS,
BY INDUSTRY, IN UTAH
(Employment in Thousands)

	Aug. 1989(p)	Male % Change from Aug. '88	% Distribution	Aug. 1989(p)	Female % Change from Aug. '88	% Distribution	Production Workers Aug. 1989(p)	% of Industry
TOTAL	390.4	4.7	100.0	298.1	3.6	100.0	NA	NA
Mining	7.1	-4.1	1.8	0.9	50.0	0.3	6.1	76.3
Contract Construction	25.0	2.9	6.4	3.3	3.1	1.1	22.0	77.7
Manufacturing	70.6	1.1	18.1	33.0	7.1	11.1	68.2	65.8
Durable Goods	49.5	0.4	12.7	19.1	4.9	6.4	43.5	63.4
Nondurable Goods	21.1	2.9	5.4	13.9	10.3	4.7	24.7	70.6
Transportation, Commun., & Pub. Util.	28.1	0.4	7.2	12.8	3.2	4.3	29.3	71.6
Total Trade	89.2	2.6	22.8	78.2	8.5	26.2	147.0	87.8
Wholesale Trade	28.4	6.9	6.8	11.7	3.5	3.9	31.7	83.2
Retail Trade	60.8	1.0	16.1	66.5	9.4	22.3	115.3	89.2
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	13.9	6.1	3.6	19.5	-4.4	6.5	25.3	75.7
Services	79.5	7.9	20.4	89.9	6.9	30.2	130.2	76.9
Total Government	77.0	10.5	19.7	60.5	-5.6	20.3	NA	NA
Federal Government	23.6	0.4	6.0	16.4	3.8	5.5	NA	NA
U.S. Department of Defense	15.4	3.4	3.9	6.6	3.1	2.2	NA	NA
Other Federal Government	8.2	-4.7	2.1	9.8	4.3	3.3	NA	NA
State Government	22.7	41.9	5.8	15.5	-24.4	5.2	NA	NA
State Education	12.1	22.2	3.1	7.3	-16.1	2.4	NA	NA
Other State Government	10.6	73.8	2.7	8.2	-30.5	2.8	NA	NA
Local Government	30.7	1.7	7.9	26.6	2.9	9.6	NA	NA
Local Education	13.4	3.1	3.4	20.3	3.6	6.8	NA	NA
Other Local Government	17.3	0.6	4.4	6.3	1.2	2.8	NA	NA

p = preliminary.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 5. LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT IN UTAH'S METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS
(Numbers in Thousands)

	Salt Lake - Ogden ¹					Provo - Orem ²				
	Sept. 1989(f)	Sept. 1988	% Chg.	Aug. 1989(p)	July 1989(r)	Sept. 1989(f)	Sept. 1988	% Chg.	Aug. 1989(p)	July 1989(r)
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	520.3	506.9	2.6	518.7	517.3	113.5	110.1	3.1	110.9	109.1
Employed Persons	500.5	484.1	3.4	499.2	497.4	109.6	105.9	3.5	108.7	104.7
Unemployed	19.8	22.8	-13.2	19.5	19.9	3.9	4.2	7.1	4.2	4.4
Percent of Labor Force	3.8	4.5	—	3.8	3.8	3.4	3.8	—	3.8	4.0
Seasonally Adjusted	4.1	4.9	—	3.9	4.0	3.8	4.2	—	3.9	4.5
Total Nonagricultural Jobs	484.1	462.8	4.6	476.5	473.2	89.1	85.7	4.0	85.6	83.2
Mining	2.9	2.5	16.0	2.8	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Contract Construction	20.3	19.5	4.1	19.7	19.3	3.1	3.0	3.3	3.1	2.8
Manufacturing	67.5	65.7	2.7	67.1	66.7	14.4	13.9	3.6	14.3	14.2
Durable Goods	46.1	45.0	2.4	46.1	46.0	9.2	9.0	2.2	9.1	9.0
Nondurable Goods	21.4	20.7	3.4	21.0	20.7	5.2	4.9	6.1	5.2	5.2
Transp., Commun., & Pub. Util.	31.7	31.3	1.3	31.5	31.2	2.8	2.8	0.0	2.7	2.7
Total Trade	121.6	115.0	5.7	120.6	119.5	19.6	18.6	5.4	19.2	18.5
Wholesale Trade	31.6	30.0	5.3	31.8	31.7	3.0	2.9	3.4	2.9	2.8
Retail Trade	90.0	85.0	5.9	88.8	87.8	16.6	15.7	5.7	16.3	15.7
Finance, Insurance, & Real Est.	27.2	27.4	-0.7	27.4	27.4	2.4	2.4	0.0	2.4	2.3
Services	117.2	108.3	8.2	115.9	114.8	33.1	31.7	4.4	30.5	29.8
Total Government	95.7	93.1	2.8	91.5	91.5	13.7	13.3	3.0	13.4	12.9

¹ Includes Salt Lake, Davis, and Weber counties.

² Provo - Orem is Utah County.

Note: f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised. Detail may not add to totals because of independent rounding.

Forecast unemployment rates are advance estimates consistent with BLS approved procedures. Forecast rates should not be used for federal funding applications.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 6. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE AND COMPONENTS IN UTAH BY
PLANNING DISTRICT AND COUNTY

Planning District and County	Seas. Adj. Unemployment Rate				Civilian Labor Force			Nonag. Wage and Salary Jobs		
	Sept. '89(f)	Aug. '89(p)	July '89(r)	Sept. '88	Sept. '89(f)	Sept. '88	% Change	Sept. '89(f)	Sept. '88	% Change
State Total	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.9	797,800	777,190	2.7	703,300	674,700	4.2
Bear River	3.4	3.8	3.2	3.9	50,370	49,400	2.0	42,450	41,420	2.5
Box Elder	3.1	4.0	3.1	3.3	18,030	17,980	0.3	15,890	15,810	0.5
Cache	3.7	3.7	3.2	4.1	31,340	30,340	3.3	26,160	25,200	3.8
Rich	2.2	1.7	2.0	9.1	1,000	1,080	-7.4	400	410	-2.4
Wasatch Front	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.9	533,190	519,750	2.6	495,390	474,030	4.5
North	4.7	4.5	4.5	5.7	158,920	153,460	3.6	122,730	118,430	3.6
Davis	4.1	4.2	3.8	4.7	80,600	77,510	4.0	66,810	54,770	3.7
Morgan	6.6	6.6	6.9	7.6	1,670	1,610	3.7	930	900	3.3
Weber	5.2	4.9	5.3	6.7	76,650	74,340	3.1	64,960	62,760	3.6
South	3.8	3.7	3.9	4.6	374,270	366,290	2.2	372,660	355,600	4.8
Salt Lake	3.8	3.7	3.9	4.6	363,060	355,060	2.3	362,320	345,440	4.9
Tooele	4.5	4.2	4.2	5.7	11,210	11,230	-0.2	10,340	10,160	1.8
Mountainlands	4.1	4.1	4.7	4.5	126,350	122,490	3.2	98,560	94,910	3.8
Summit	6.6	4.7	5.8	6.1	7,650	7,400	3.4	6,810	6,580	3.5
Utah	3.8	3.9	4.5	4.2	113,470	110,060	3.1	89,010	85,710	3.9
Wasatch	7.1	7.2	7.8	8.4	5,230	5,030	4.0	2,740	2,620	4.6
Central	6.5	5.9	6.7	7.9	22,360	21,730	2.9	15,350	14,750	4.1
Juab	4.5	6.9	6.3	9.8	2,060	2,040	1.0	1,700	1,630	4.3
Millard	5.3	4.7	5.6	5.8	5,440	5,330	2.1	3,360	3,260	3.1
Piute	8.1	4.7	9.1	12.8	380	370	2.7	190	190	0.0
Sanpete	8.6	7.6	8.2	10.2	8,580	6,280	5.1	4,180	3,920	6.6
Sevier	5.8	4.8	6.0	6.7	6,820	6,700	1.8	5,370	5,220	2.9
Wayne	6.0	8.2	7.7	8.0	1,080	1,030	4.9	550	530	3.8
Southwestern	4.8	4.6	4.8	4.9	32,940	31,590	4.3	24,020	23,030	4.3
Beaver	4.0	3.6	4.0	5.8	2,180	2,130	2.3	1,400	1,350	3.7
Garfield	8.9	6.9	9.1	9.3	1,710	1,610	6.2	1,700	1,630	4.3
Iron	5.1	5.0	5.4	4.8	8,650	8,290	4.3	6,730	6,460	4.2
Kane	6.6	6.8	5.8	7.6	2,900	2,720	2.9	1,700	1,620	4.9
Washington	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	17,600	16,840	4.5	12,490	11,970	4.3
Utah Basin	8.9	8.2	8.3	10.4	13,360	13,350	0.2	10,660	10,300	3.5
Daggett	1.9	2.2	2.6	2.7	550	530	3.8	370	360	2.8
Duchesne	11.6	11.0	11.0	13.5	4,650	4,600	1.1	3,560	3,490	2.0
Uintah	7.6	7.0	7.2	9.1	8,180	8,220	-0.5	6,730	6,450	4.3
Southeastern	7.4	7.2	6.9	9.0	19,230	18,900	1.7	16,870	16,280	3.6
Carbon	7.6	7.7	7.0	10.2	8,620	8,480	1.7	7,590	7,260	4.5
Emery	5.8	5.3	5.3	7.6	3,620	3,630	-0.3	3,670	3,600	1.9
Grand	9.1	9.6	9.7	9.8	2,950	2,870	2.8	2,270	2,200	3.2
San Juan	6.8	6.2	6.2	7.2	4,040	3,920	3.1	3,340	3,220	3.7

Note: f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.

Seasonally adjusted unemployment rates should not be used for federal or state funding applications.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 7. HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN SALT LAKE-OGDEN LABOR AREA

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Aug.(p) 1989	July(r) 1989	Aug. 1988	Aug.(p) 1989	July(r) 1989	Aug. 1988	Aug.(p) 1989	July(r) 1988	Aug. 1988
MINING	\$514.00	\$550.94	\$499.49	46.6	49.5	43.7	\$11.03	\$11.13	\$11.43
MANUFACTURING	415.95	413.70	403.60	40.9	40.4	41.1	10.17	10.24	9.82
Durable Goods	420.93	417.17	411.84	41.8	41.1	41.6	10.07	10.15	9.90
Nondurable Goods	402.33	404.53	384.80	38.5	38.6	40.0	10.45	10.48	9.62
TRADE	210.53	217.27	228.44	29.2	29.4	29.9	7.21	7.39	7.64
Wholesale Trade	359.10	377.62	393.78	36.2	37.8	37.9	9.92	9.99	10.39
Retail Trade	161.94	164.39	173.81	26.9	26.6	27.2	6.02	6.18	6.39
AVERAGE	271.41	275.14	281.20	32.7	32.6	33.2	8.30	8.44	8.47

Note: Average hours includes hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly and weekly earnings include incentive and premium pay. Data may be affected by labor disputes. p = preliminary. r = revised.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 8. HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN UTAH

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Aug.(p) 1989	July(r) 1989	Aug. 1988	Aug.(p) 1989	July(r) 1989	Aug. 1988	Aug.(p) 1989	July(r) 1989	Aug. 1988
MINING	\$589.53	\$566.87	\$537.34	42.2	40.9	40.6	\$13.97	\$13.86	\$13.17
Metal Mining	532.97	541.05	503.42	40.6	44.9	40.5	11.95	12.05	12.43
Bituminous Coal Mining	745.50	643.43	581.39	42.0	36.6	34.3	17.75	17.58	16.95
MANUFACTURING	417.17	401.32	402.93	41.1	39.5	40.7	10.15	10.16	9.90
Durable Goods	428.49	421.94	414.51	41.4	40.3	41.0	10.35	10.47	10.11
Primary Metal Industries	527.35	559.81	507.87	42.7	44.5	41.8	12.35	12.58	12.15
Fabricated Metal Prod. & Mach.	415.86	417.58	404.75	41.4	41.1	41.9	10.04	10.16	9.66
Transportation Equipment	599.00	568.48	580.65	43.5	41.8	43.3	13.77	13.60	13.41
Nondurable Goods	396.32	364.42	381.35	41.4	38.0	40.1	9.61	9.59	9.51
Food & Kindred Products	370.80	380.16	366.51	40.0	40.4	41.1	9.27	9.41	9.14
Chemicals & Petroleum Products	475.95	493.27	491.26	39.4	40.3	40.4	12.06	12.24	12.16
TRADE	202.76	209.70	214.80	29.3	30.0	30.0	6.92	6.99	7.16
Wholesale Trade	350.22	366.42	376.38	35.7	37.2	36.9	9.81	9.85	10.20
Retail Trade	162.56	165.45	170.85	27.6	27.9	28.1	5.89	5.93	6.08
Food Stores	141.93	147.05	166.86	25.9	26.4	27.0	5.48	5.57	6.18
Other Retail	192.16	196.16	188.34	29.7	30.3	29.2	6.47	6.54	6.45
AVERAGE	279.39	278.55	282.24	33.3	33.2	33.6	8.39	8.39	8.40

Note: Average hours includes hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly and weekly earnings include incentive and premium pay. Data may be affected by labor disputes. p = preliminary. r = revised.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 9. EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACTIVITIES IN UTAH

	Forecast Sept. '89	THIS YEAR		Final Sept. '88	YEAR AGO	
		Preliminary Aug. '89	Final July '89		Final Aug. '88	Final July '88
Number of New Nonfarm Jobs Listed	13,673	14,652	12,723	10,687	11,452	10,314
Job Openings Unfilled Last Month	6,491	5,747	6,574	8,200	12,350	20,150
Total Number of Nonfarm Jobs Available	20,164	20,399	19,297	18,887	23,802	30,464
Number of New Applications for Jobs	10,557	11,088	8,925	10,619	11,153	6,865
Total Nonfarm Job Placements	9,939	8,085	8,651	9,206	7,489	7,708
Initial Claims (Key Week)	880	830	944	819	945	1,244
Weeks Claimed (Key Week)	6,319	7,201	7,502	6,658	8,272	8,676
Monthly Insured Unemployment Rate (Key Week)	0.97	1.10	1.15	1.06	1.34	1.44
Amount of Unemployment Compensation Paid	\$3,425,000	\$4,401,560	\$3,745,009	\$4,023,711	\$5,018,459	\$4,011,184

Note: All claims data include Regular UI, UCFE, and UCX claims only.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 10. CURRENT PRICE INDEXES — UNITED STATES
Index

Item	Aug. '89	July '89	June '89	Aug. '88	From Last Month	% Change Aug. '88 to Aug. '89	July '88 to July '89
CONSUMER PRICES: (1982 - 84 = 100)							
ALL ITEMS (CPI-U ¹)	124.6	124.4	124.1	119.0	0.2	4.7	0.2
Food and Beverages	125.6	125.4	124.9	119.4	0.2	5.2	0.2
Food at Home	124.9	124.8	124.3	118.1	0.2	5.8	0.1
Housing	124.2	123.9	122.9	119.5	0.2	3.9	0.2
Rent Residential	133.5	133.0	132.3	128.4	0.0	1.0	0.4
Fuel and Other Util.	109.7	109.7	109.2	106.1	0.0	3.4	0.0
Medical Care	150.7	149.7	148.5	139.9	0.7	7.7	0.7
Apparel and Upkeep	115.0	115.0	117.8	112.6	0.0	2.1	0.0
Transportation	114.3	115.4	115.9	109.6	-1.0	4.3	-1.0
Gasoline	91.1	94.6	96.2	84.2	-3.7	8.2	-3.7
Energy ³	97.0	98.5	99.0	92.3	-1.5	5.1	-1.5
ALL ITEMS (CPI-W ²)	124.6	123.2	122.8	117.7	0.2	4.7	0.2
Purchasing Power of Consumer Dollar:							
1982 - 84 = \$1.00	\$.803	\$.804	\$.806	\$.840	-0.1	-4.4	-4.7
PRODUCER PRICES: (1982 = 100)							
ALL COMMODITIES	112.0	112.7	112.8	108.0	-0.6	3.7	4.5
Finished Goods	113.3	114.0	114.1	108.8	-0.6	4.1	5.0
Intermediate Materials	112.1	112.6	112.6	108.4	-0.4	3.4	4.1
Crude Materials	101.0	103.7	103.9	97.3	-2.6	3.8	6.6

¹ Consumer Price Index — All Urban Consumers.

² Consumer Price Index — Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers.

³ Energy is a special group index consisting of prices paid for the following: Fuel Oil, Coal, Bottled Gas, Electricity, Gasoline, and Motor Oil and Coolant. (It is not one of the components of the "All Items" as its subcomponents are already included.)

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

AVERAGE ANNUAL PAY IN NONAGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES,
UTAH AND UNITED STATES, 1987 and 1988

	1988(p)	1987	Percent Change, 1987-88
Utah			
Total	\$18,910*	\$18,303*	3.3%
Private	18,503	17,841	3.7
Mining	33,842	32,492	4.2
Construction	20,907	19,979	4.6
Manufacturing	23,633	22,763	3.8
Transportation, Communications, & Public Utilities	26,674	25,736	3.6
Wholesale Trade	23,476	22,083	6.3
Retail Trade	10,245	10,051	1.9
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	20,420	19,693	3.7
Services	16,920	16,453	2.8
Government	20,425	19,972	2.3
United States			
Total	\$21,871	\$20,857	4.9%
Private	21,649	20,621	5.0
Mining	34,341	32,950	4.2
Construction	24,432	23,129	5.6
Manufacturing	26,916	25,670	4.9
Transportation, Communications, & Public Utilities	28,201	27,404	2.9
Wholesale Trade	27,843	26,033	7.0
Retail Trade	11,965	11,513	3.9
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	27,691	25,991	6.5
Services	19,984	18,915	5.7
Government	23,021	22,063	4.3

p = preliminary.

* Utah ranked 36th.

1988 High - District of Columbia - \$30,254.

1988 Low - South Dakota - \$15,424.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics News, August 29, 1989.

UNITED STATES CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (CPI) - ALL ITEMS
1982-84 = 100

To figure the percentage increase between any two months: Subtract the index for the earlier month from the later month; divide that number by the index for the earlier month; and then multiply the result by 100 by moving the decimal two places to the right.

Year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Annual Average	% Change from Prior Year
1978-U	62.5	62.9	63.4	63.9	64.5	65.2	65.7	66.0	66.5	67.1	67.4	67.7	65.2	7.6
-W	62.8	63.2	63.7	64.3	64.9	65.6	66.0	66.4	66.8	67.4	67.7	68.1	65.6	7.7
1979-U	68.3	69.1	69.8	70.6	71.5	72.3	73.1	73.8	74.6	75.2	75.9	76.7	72.6	11.3
-W	68.7	69.5	70.3	71.1	71.9	72.8	73.7	74.4	75.1	75.1	76.4	77.2	73.1	11.4
1980-U	77.8	78.9	80.1	81.0	81.8	82.7	82.7	83.3	84.0	84.8	85.5	86.3	82.4	13.5
-W	78.3	79.4	80.5	81.4	82.3	83.2	83.3	83.8	84.6	85.3	86.1	86.9	82.9	13.4
1981-U	87.0	87.9	88.5	89.1	89.8	90.6	91.6	92.3	93.2	93.4	93.7	94.0	90.9	10.3
-W	87.5	88.5	89.0	89.6	90.3	91.1	92.2	92.8	93.7	93.9	94.1	94.4	91.4	10.3
1982-U	94.3	94.6	94.5	94.9	95.8	97.0	97.5	97.7	97.9	98.2	98.0	97.6	96.5	6.2
-W	94.7	95.0	94.8	95.2	96.2	97.4	98.0	98.2	98.3	98.6	98.4	98.0	96.9	6.0
1983-U	97.8	97.9	97.9	98.6	99.2	99.5	99.9	100.2	100.7	101.0	101.2	101.3	99.6	3.2
-W	98.1	98.1	98.4	99.0	99.5	99.8	100.1	100.5	101.0	101.2	101.2	101.2	99.8	3.0
1984-U	101.9	102.4	102.6	103.1	103.4	103.7	104.1	104.5	105.0	105.3	105.3	105.3	103.9	4.3
-W	101.6	101.8	101.8	102.1	102.5	102.8	103.2	104.2	104.8	104.8	104.7	104.8	103.3	3.5
1985-U	105.5	106.0	106.4	106.9	107.3	107.6	107.8	108.0	108.3	108.7	109.0	109.3	107.6	3.6
-W	104.9	105.4	105.9	106.3	106.7	107.0	107.1	107.3	107.6	107.9	108.3	108.6	106.9	3.5
1986-U	109.6	109.3	108.8	108.6	108.9	109.5	109.5	109.7	110.2	110.3	110.4	110.5	109.6	1.9
-W	108.9	108.5	107.9	107.6	107.9	108.4	108.4	108.6	109.1	109.1	109.2	109.3	108.6	1.6
1987-U	111.2	111.6	112.1	112.7	113.1	113.5	113.8	114.4	115.0	115.3	115.4	115.4	113.6	3.6
-W	110.0	110.5	111.0	111.6	111.9	112.4	112.7	113.3	113.8	114.1	114.3	114.2	112.5	3.6
1988-U	115.7	116.0	116.5	117.1	117.5	118.0	118.5	119.0	119.8	120.2	120.3	120.5	118.3	4.1
-W	114.5	114.7	115.1	115.7	116.2	116.7	117.2	117.7	118.5	118.9	119.0	119.2	117.0	4.0
1989-U	121.1	121.6	122.3	123.1	123.8	124.1	124.4	124.6						
-W	119.7	120.2	120.8	121.8	122.5	122.8	123.2	123.2						

-U = CPI for all urban consumers.

-W = CPI for urban wage earners and clerical workers.

Source: Prepared by the Utah Department of Employment Security from tabulations published by Bureau of Labor Statistics, United States Department of Labor.

MASS LAYOFF STATISTICS PROGRAM

The U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) recently released the results of its 1988 Mass Layoff Statistics (MLS) program. This federal and state cooperative program uses a computerized system to identify, describe, and track major employment layoffs and firm closures. The system uses each state's unemployment insurance and employer files to identify firms that employ 50 or more workers and generate 50 or more layoffs during a consecutive three week period.

Table A presents the results of the 1988 MLS data collection. Nationwide, 1,951 establishments reported 2,322 layoff events in which 450,300 workers were separated from their jobs. Subsequent to these separations, 349,395 individuals filed unemployment compensation claims.

UTAH'S MASS LAYOFF STATISTICS PROGRAM

As mentioned above, the national MLS program identifies layoffs and closures only for firms with 50 or more employees. In states that consist primarily of firms that employ fewer than 50 workers, such as Utah, using this criteria eliminates important data. In particular, this restriction causes informational gaps about rural areas, because a layoff or closure of a firm with fewer than 50 employees can be very important to the local economy. BLS acknowledged this problem and, in 1989, began collecting data for Utah firms that employ between 20 and 49 workers. As a result, more counties and firms are now included in the program. Table B indicates that including firms with 20-49 workers increases the portion of non-farm jobs covered in the program from 71.6 percent to 82.7 percent and the number of firms from 5.5 percent to 13.3 percent. However, the MLS program based its 1988 data collection on the old criteria, which only includes firms employing 50 or more workers. A summary of these 1988 findings is provided below.

MASS LAYOFFS IN UTAH

Very few MLS-defined layoffs or closures occurred in Utah during 1988. Table C describes these events. Only 21 firms were involved in 29 layoffs, and nearly half of these companies were in manufacturing. In these layoffs, a total of 5,781 people were separated from their jobs, and 4,258 of these individuals filed initial unemployment insurance claims. Unlike the distribution of firms involved in these layoffs, the number of separated workers and initial claims occurred primarily in government. Seasonal employment fluctuations by the Federal Internal Revenue Service Center represented a significant portion of these layoffs.

Utah's concentration of separations and claims in the government sector ran counter to the national trend. On a national basis, manufacturing was the predominant industry recording companies involved in layoff events, worker separations, and initial unemployment claims. In fact, Utah accounted for 10.8 percent of all national MLS separations and 11.9 percent of all national MLS unemployment claims within the government sector. Both seasonal layoffs at the Internal Revenue Service Center and Utah's above average ratio of government employment to total employment contributed to these significant proportions.

Of the 21 firms involved in MLS layoffs, six ceased doing business during 1988. Two of these firms reopened later in the year, and one moved out of state.

REASONS FOR LAYOFFS

Seasonality was the most common reason for 1988 layoffs in Utah. As indicated in Table C, completed contracts and weather factors closely followed. Although one-fifth of the companies involved in these layoffs did not respond to a survey that requested the reason for a layoff, subsequent investigation revealed that these employers were primarily in the construction industry and had left the state after completing a short-term contract. In general, national factors that contributed to layoffs were similar to Utah's. (See Table E.)

CLAIMANT CHARACTERISTICS

As indicated in Table C, over 73 percent of Utahns involved in MLS layoffs filed unemployment compensation claims, similar to the national proportion of 77 percent. Seventy-seven percent of Utah's MLS claimants

lived in metropolitan counties (Davis, Salt Lake, Utah, and Weber). A study revealed that finding a new job and not qualifying for unemployment insurance were the primary reasons separated workers in Utah did not file claims.

One important concern to address is the effect of layoffs on minorities and women. Since the MLS program does not address layoff procedures at MLS firms, the means to evaluate this issue is comparing the characteristics of MLS initial claimants to those of the Utah population, to those of all employed individuals, and to those of all unemployment claimants. Table F compares the characteristics of these groups. As this table indicates, blacks, hispanics, and women are more likely to be affected by a MLS layoff, and workers who are 55 years old or over are less likely to be affected. In contrast, at a national level, a MLS layoff event is more likely to affect blacks, and less likely to impact women, hispanics, and workers who are 55 years old or over. (See Table G.)

An additional issue to explore is the portion of MLS claimants who exhaust their unemployment insurance benefits compared to the portion of MLS claimants who file for unemployment insurance. Such a comparison may imply re-entry problems. Comparison of Table H and Table F reveals that hispanics, women, and workers age 55 and over have higher proportions of benefit exhaustion than proportions of total initial claims. Nationally, all minority groups, especially blacks, have a higher proportion of benefit exhaustion than that of initial claims.

The vast majority of claimants who exhausted their benefits eventually returned to work for their former employers. Some were employed by a different company in the same industry, and others were employed in a different industry. Nine of the 16 workers who changed companies received lower wages than their previous rates, and four secured higher rates.

CONCLUSION

Utah's MLS program reveals new and important information about layoffs and closures. While layoffs and closures are a natural part of the economic cycle, the overall impact of layoffs has not been thoroughly understood. Information that the MLS program provides can identify geographic areas, industries, and worker groups experiencing economic distress. The capability of this program to track displaced workers throughout their period of receiving unemployment insurance benefits provides longitudinal information. The data available through the MLS program can be a valuable asset to policy makers, educators, and planners for making decisions and developing strategies that mitigate the effects of layoffs and closures on a community and on individuals.

Brad M. McGarry
Labor Market Economist

TABLE A
LAYOFF EVENT BY INDUSTRY IN UNITED STATES
1988

INDUSTRY	NUMBER OF COMPANIES	LAYOFF EVENTS	SEPARATIONS	INITIAL CLAIMS
TOTAL	1,951	2,322	450,300	349,395
Agriculture	41	47	11,681	6,279
Mining	69	79	10,615	9,405
Construction	247	325	58,563	43,410
Manufacturing	1,018	1,194	225,118	195,950
Transportation/Communication/ Public Utilities	133	145	38,264	21,904
Trade	169	200	42,780	28,220
Finance/Insurance/Real Estate	24	26	7,356	4,154
Services	198	224	39,860	26,426
Government	52	82	16,063	13,647

TABLE B. TOTAL FIRMS IN UTAH
FOURTH QUARTER 1988

Industry	Number of Firms			Covered Employment		
	Total Firms	w/20-49 Employ	50+ Employ	Total	Firms w/20-49	Firms 50+
Mining	361	32	26	7,860	1,070	5,530
Percent	1.2%	8.9%	7.2%	1.2%	13.6%	70.4%
Construction	3,737	208	54	24,320	6,200	5,280
Percent	12.0%	5.6%	1.4%	3.6%	25.5%	21.7%
Manufacturing	2,180	274	323	98,470	8,550	80,930
Percent	7.0%	9.8%	14.8%	14.6%	8.7%	82.2%
Transportation/Communication/ Public Utilities	1,235	124	102	44,760	3,650	36,480
Percent	4.0%	10.0%	8.3%	6.7%	8.2%	81.5%
Trade	3,535	933	474	162,120	28,160	94,110
Percent	30.5%	9.8%	5.0%	24.1%	17.4%	58.0%
Finance/Insurance/ Real Estate	2,615	144	104	32,390	4,660	20,100
Percent	8.4%	5.5%	4.0%	4.8%	14.4%	62.1%
Services	10,939	636	426	157,570	19,060	99,620
Percent	35.0%	5.8%	3.9%	23.4%	12.1%	63.2%

TABLE C
LAYOFF EVENT BY INDUSTRY IN UTAH
1988

INDUSTRY	NUMBER OF COMPANIES	LAYOFF EVENTS	SEPARATIONS	INITIAL CLAIMS	PERMANENT CLOSURES
TOTAL	21	29	5,781	4,258	6
Agriculture	0	0	0	0	
Mining	3	3	593	378	1
Construction	2	2	212	201	
Manufacturing	10	12	1,617	1,233	3
Transportation/Communication/ Public Utilities	1	1	62	62	
Trade	1	2	506	506	1
Finance/Insurance/Real Estate	1	1	150	95	
Services	2	2	903	165	1
Government	1	6	1,738	1,618	

TABLE D
REASONS FOR LAYOFF IN UTAH

REASON	LAYOFF EVENTS	% Dist.	NUMBER OF SEPARATIONS	% Dist.	INITIAL CLAIMANTS	% Dist.
TOTAL	29	100.0%	5,781	100.0%	4,258	100.0%
Bankruptcy	2	6.9	287	5.0	23	5.4
Contract Canceled	1	3.2	58	4.5	515	12.1
Contract Completed	4	13.8	1,169	20.2	582	13.7
Environment-Related	1	3.4	17	2.9	198	4.7
Import Competition	1	3.4	0	0.0	7	0.2
Overseas Relocation	1	3.4	114	2.0	164	3.9
Seasonal Work	5	17.2	1,585	27.4	617	14.5
Slack Work	1	3.4	102	1.8	69	1.6
Weather-Related	4	13.8	332	5.7	296	7.0
Other Reasons	3	10.3	665	11.5	478	11.2
Not Reported	6	20.7	1,100	19.0	1,000	25.8

TABLE E
REASONS FOR LAYOFFS IN U.S.
1988

REASON	LAYOFF EVENTS	NUMBER OF SEPARATIONS	INITIAL CLAIMANTS
TOTAL	2,322	450,300	349,395
Automation	7	737	635
Bankruptcy	76	16,559	11,415
Business ownership change	92	18,973	12,321
Contract cancellation	32	3,894	3,340
Contract completion	178	50,822	35,412
Domestic relocation	68	12,816	10,603
Environment-related	4	388	385
Import competition	34	8,222	6,618
Labor-management dispute	26	2,824	2,495
Material shortages	20	2,168	1,962
Model changeover	21	7,186	9,589
Natural disaster	4	919	845
Overseas relocation	10	1,225	1,013
Plant or machine repairs	21	3,837	2,749
Seasonal work	710	144,522	94,588
Slack work	450	69,764	63,392
Vacation period	21	3,650	2,621
Weather-related curtailment	43	4,285	4,579
Other reasons	229	51,744	38,511
Not reported	276	45,764	46,322

TABLE F
MLS INITIAL CLAIMANT CHARACTERISTICS IN UTAH
1988

	LAYOFF EVENTS	INITIAL CLAIMANTS	PERCENT BLACK	HISPANIC	DISTRIBUTIONS WOMEN	55 OVER
	29	4,235	0.9	5.4	57.1	6.2
UTAH EMPLOYMENT 1/			0.7	3.7	43.8	10.4
UTAH POPULATION 2/			0.6	4.1	50.4	15.3
UTAH UC CLAIMANTS 1/			0.7	3.8	35.1	5.8

1/Utah Department of Employment Security.

2/Utah State Office of Planning and Budget.

TABLE G
MLS INITIAL CLAIMANT CHARACTERISTICS IN UNITED STATES
1988

	LAYOFF EVENTS	INITIAL CLAIMANTS	PERCENT BLACK	DISTRIBUTIONS HISPANIC	WOMEN	55 OVER
	2,322	349,395	16.5	7.1	40.8	12.6
U.S. EMPLOYMENT 1/			10.1	7.2	45.0	12.9
U.S. POPULATION 2/			12.3	7.7	51.3	21.2

1/Bureau of Labor Statistics, Employment and Earnings, January 1989.

2/Utah Department of Employment Security, Utah's Affirmative Action Information 1988.

TABLE H
MLS UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION EXHAUSTEES CHARACTERISTICS
UTAH AND UNITED STATES
1988

	TOTAL EXHAUSTEES	PERCENT OF TOTAL BLACK	HISPANIC	WOMEN	55 OVER
UTAH	151	0.0	6.0	64.2	7.3
UNITED STATES	62,135	22.2	7.9	41.3	13.3

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